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BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS

OF VALUE TO

THE STUDENT OF ENGLISH

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Mr Andrew Keogh



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## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL WORKS FOR THE STUDENT OF ENGLISH.

[This list is issued in connection with a lecture on bibliography delivered before the English Club of Yale University. Its chief aim is to give such reference books as are of general use to students of English, but, in order to make the list of more value for its special purpose, bibliographies are also given on a few related topics.]

### I. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

J. Petzholdt's *Bibliotheca bibliographica* (Leipzig, 1886), L. Vallée's *Bibliographie des bibliographies* (2 vols., Paris, 1883-87), and H. Stein's *Manuel de bibliographie générale* (Paris, 1897), are all useful. In English the best are G. W. Porter's *List of Bibliographical Works in the Reading Room of the British Museum* (2nd ed., Lond., 1889), and J. L. Whitney's *Handbook for Readers: Bibliographies of Special Subjects in the Boston Public Library* (9th ed., Boston, 1890).

### 2. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

W. S. Sonnenschein's *Best Books* (2nd ed., Lond., 1891) is a list of about 50,000 volumes in every department of knowledge, arranged by subjects; it was supplemented in 1894 by the *Reader's Guide*, of almost equal size, bringing the record down to the end of 1893. G. K. Fortescue's *Subject-Index of Modern Works added to the British Museum* is in 3 volumes (1880-85, 1886-90, 1890-95); a fourth (1895-1900) is in preparation.

Printed catalogues of large libraries are good general bibliographies. The *British Museum Catalogue of Printed Books* is now practically completed, and a *Supplement* (to be finished in two years) will bring it down to the end of



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1899; many of the headings (e. g., Bible, Aristotle, Luther, Napoleon, Dante, Shakespeare) have also been issued separately. The French Bibliothèque Nationale has begun the publication of its *Catalogue générale des livres imprimés*, and three volumes (*A-Ari*) have been issued. The catalogues of the Peabody Institute at Baltimore (5 vols., 1883-92; Suppl., 1896-99), and of the Boston Athenæum (5 vols., 1874-82) should be familiar to every student.

Much valuable bibliographical information is contained in *Notes and Queries* (Lond., weekly, 1849 to date); there is a general index to each series of 12 volumes. Each volume of the *Great Writers* series has a careful bibliography by J. P. Anderson of the British Museum.

### 3. ANNUAL REPORTS AND SUMMARIES.

Annual summaries exist for every great department of knowledge—e. g., the *Jahresbericht der classischen Altertumswissenschaft* (1873-99), *d. Germanischen Philologie* (1879-98), *d. Romanischen Philologie* (1890-96), *d. Geschichtswissenschaft* (1878-98); the *Jahrbuch für Nationalökonomie und Statistik* (1863-1900); the *Pädagogischer Jahresbericht* (1885-1889); etc.

### 4. BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES.

The *United States Catalog* (Minneapolis, 1900) is an author-list of books in print, 1899; it has a title-index, but no subject-index. It is supplemented by the monthly *Cumulative Book Index* (Minnp., 1898 to date), which is an author-, title-, and subject-list of new publications; as each issue incorporates that of the previous month, it is necessary to look in but one place for any book of the year. The *American Catalog* (N. Y., 1880) gives a list of books in print and for sale on July 1st, 1876. Supplements cover the years 1876-84, 1884-90, 1890-95, 1895-1900. The *Annual American Catalog* (N. Y., 1886-1900) is cumulated from the *Publishers' Weekly* (N. Y., 1872 to date), which is the

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original record at the foundation of American trade-bibliography. The *Publishers' Weekly* also cumulates its entries quarterly. The *Publishers' Trade List Annual* (N. Y., 1873-1900) is a collection of publishers' catalogues arranged alphabetically by firm-names; fuller titles and descriptions are given than are to be found in lists previously mentioned, but dates are generally omitted, and the name of the publisher must be known before the work can be used.

For the older American books, J. Sabin's unfinished *Dictionary of Books relating to America* (20 vols., N. Y., 1868-92) is undoubtedly the best catalogue, but its great cost (\$500) makes it generally inaccessible. Use must, therefore, be made of the list of American books to 1776 appended to I. Thomas' *History of Printing in America* (2nd ed., 2 vols., Albany, 1874); to Trübner & Co.'s *Bibliographical Guide to American Literature* (Lond., 1855); to O. A. Roorbach's *Bibliotheca Americana, 1820-1860* (4 vols., N. Y., 1852-61); and to J. Kelly's *American Catalogue, 1861-70* (2 vols., N. Y., 1866-71). Consult also special local lists such as J. Williamson's *Bibliography of Maine* (2 vols., Portland, 1896).

S. A. Allibone's *Critical Dictionary of English Literature* (3 vols., Phila., 1859-71), with its supplement by J. F. Kirk (2 vols., Phila., 1891) is useful biographically as well as bibliographically. A chief use of it is for its references to reviews and other critical notices.

##### 5. BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

J. Whitaker's *Reference Catalogue of Current Literature* (last ed. in 2 vols., Lond., 1898) is a collection of publishers' catalogues arranged alphabetically by firm-names; a good author-, title-, and subject-index is prefixed to the first volume.

Current publications are listed in the *Publishers' Circular* (Lond., 1837 to date, weekly), and cumulated into the annual *English Catalogue of Books* (Lond., 1863-1900). The

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latter work is published also in five volumes (1835-62, 1863-71, 1872-80, 1881-89, 1890-97). These are all author-lists. The *English Catalogue* has, however, issued an *Index of Subjects* for the years 1837-57, 1856-75, 1874-80, and 1881-89; from 1890 the author-, title-, and subject-lists are in a single alphabet.

For earlier English books consult G. Bullen's *Catalogue of English Books in the British Museum to 1640* (3 vols., Lond., 1884); E. Arber's *Transcripts of the Registers of the Company of Stationers of London between 1554-1660* (5 vols., Lond., 1875); R. Clavell's *Catalogue of Books, 1666-1700*; the *London Catalogue, 1700-1855*; R. Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica* (4 vols., Edinb., 1824), and W. T. Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature*, edited by H. G. Bohn (11 parts, Lond., 1869). Consult also the lists of new books printed in each number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the *London Magazine*, etc., in the eighteenth century; also local bibliographies such as R. Bowes's *Catalogue of Books*, printed at Cambridge (Camb., 1894).

The *British Museum Catalogue* (*supra*) is of course especially valuable for British and Irish publications. Allibone's *Critical Dictionary* (*supra*) is as useful for English as for American books. Careful bibliographies are usually appended to articles in the *Dictionary of National Biography* (*infra*).

## 6. BOOKS PUBLISHED IN FRANCE.

For French books consult J. M. Quérard's various bibliographies—his *France littéraire* (12 vols., Paris, 1827-64), *La littérature française contemporaine*, 1827-40 (6 vols., Paris, 1840-57)—which, with O. Lorenz and D. Jordell's *Catalogue de la librairie française*, 1840-90 (13 vols., Paris, 1867-96) make a record covering 1700-1890; a new volume of Jordell covering 1891-99 is now publishing. D. Jordell's *Catalogue annuel de la librairie française*

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(Paris, 1849-99), and his *Répertoire bibliographique* (monthly) bring the French lists to date. The *Bibliographie de la France* is the official list, and covers the years 1811 to date; it is issued weekly. H. Le Soudier's *Bibliographie française* (2d ed., Paris, 1896; new ed. announced) is a collection of publishers' catalogues arranged alphabetically by firm-names; it has an excellent index. For incunabula see G. Brunet's *La France littéraire au XV<sup>e</sup> siècle* (Paris, 1865).

#### 7. BOOKS PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

In Germany the chief help is C. G. Kayser's *Vollständiges Bücher-Lexikon*, 1750-1898 (30 vols., Leipzig, 1833-1900); it has subject-indexes for the years 1750-1832, and 1891-98. J. C. Hinrichs' *Halbjahrs-Katalog* and his *Wöchentliches Verzeichnis* bring the German lists to date. The *Allgemeines Bücher-Lexicon* of W. Heinsius, which covers the period 1700 to 1892, is no longer published. A. Russell's *Gesamtverlags-Katalog* (17 vols., 1881-93) is a collection of publishers' catalogues issued in Germany, Austria, and German Switzerland; there is no general index. J. Kürschner's *Deutscher Litteratur-Kalender* (22 vols., Leipzig, 1879-1900) is an annual list of living German writers and their publications.

#### 8. PUBLICATIONS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES, ETC.

The last volume of Lowndes (*supra*) records the publications of English literary and scientific societies, printing clubs, private presses, and similar exceptional issues, to 1863; the record is continued in the *English Catalogue of Books* (*supra*) to 1899. For the years 1884 to date, see also the *Year-book of the Scientific and Learned Societies of Great Britain and Ireland* (16 vols., Lond.). The *British Museum Catalogue* (under the heading "Academies") is of great service for British and foreign publications of this



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character. The Royal Society's *Catalogue of Scientific Papers*, 1800-1883 (11 vols., Lond., 1867-96), is an author-list of the articles in 1500 periodical publications, but it deals only with the mathematical and physical sciences. S. H. Scudder's *Catalogue of Scientific Serials*, 1633-1876 (Camb., Mass., 1879), and H. C. Bolton's *Catalogue of Scientific and Technical Periodicals*, 1665-1895 (2d ed., 1897) are concerned with pure and applied science. R. R. Bowker's *Publications of American Scientific, Literary, and other Societies from their Organization* (N. Y., 1899) is the best general guide. For French academies see E. Lefèvre-Pontalis' *Bibliographie des sociétés savantes de la France* (Paris, 1887). J. Müller's *Die wissenschaftlichen Vereine und Gesellschaften Deutschlands* (Berlin, 1883-88) is well done; many German academical publications are also indexed in F. Dietrich's *Bibliographie der Zeitschriften* (*infra*).

#### 9. THESES, PROGRAMS, ETC.

For German dissertations, etc., consult R. Klusmann's *Systematisches Verzeichnis der Abhandlungen in den Schulschriften*, 1876-85, 1886-90, 1890-93 (3 vols., Leipzig); the lists issued by the Königliche Bibliothek in Berlin entitled *Jahres-Verzeichniss der an den deutschen Schulanstalten erschienenen Abhandlungen* (Berlin, 1890, etc.), and *Jahres-Verzeichniss der an den deutschen Universitäten erschienenen Abhandlungen* (Berlin, 1887, etc.); also G. Fock's *Bibliographischer Monatsbericht über neu erschienene Schul- und Universitätsschriften* (since Oct., 1889).

Swiss theses are listed in the *Jahresverzeichnis der schweizerischen Universitätsschriften* (since Oct., 1889).

For French theses see A. Mourier and F. Deltour's *Notice sur le doctorat-ès-lettres, suivie du catalogue et de l'analyse des thèses latines et françaises admises par les Facultés des lettres depuis 1810* (nouv. éd., Paris, 1880); and H. Welter's *Les thèses de lettres soutenues en France*

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(Paris, 1896). The Ministère de l'Instruction publique has published annually since 1884-85 a *Catalogue des thèses et écrits académiques publiés en France*; there is a general index every five years.

There are also lists on special subjects, such as H. Varnhagen's *Systematisches Verzeichniss der Programmabhandlungen, Dissertationen, u. s. w., aus dem Gebeite der romanischen und englischen Philologie* (2d ed., Leipz., 1893), and G. Fock's *Catalogus dissertationum philologicarum classicarum* (2 vols., Leipz., 1894-99).

#### IO. MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS.

Besides Poole and its larger supplements, there is the *Annual Literary Index* (N. Y., 1892-99), which indexes over 120 leading American and English periodicals; also the *Cumulative Index to Periodicals* (Minneap., 1896 to date), issued monthly, and cumulated quarterly. A school edition of Poole will appear shortly. There is an English work issued by the *Review of Reviews*, entitled the *Annual Index to Periodicals* (Lond., 1890-99); it is well compiled, but has no author-list. *Current Literature* gives monthly a magazine reference-list classed under nine heads. The English and the American *Review of Reviews* (monthly) give contents of the principal foreign as well as home magazines. French reviews are indexed in D. Jordell's *Répertoire bibliographique des principales revues françaises* (Paris, 1897 to date), which gives author- as well as subject-indexes. The publications indexed in F. Dietrich's *Bibliographie der deutschen Zeitschriften-Literatur*, 1896-99 (6 vols., Leipzig) are scholarly in character; there are author- and subject-lists, but the references are awkward; announcement is made that future issues will contain a supplement of the *Recensionen* appearing in about 1,000 German journals.

The *London Times* is the only daily journal in the world completely indexed. The *New York Tribune Index* (1875-

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99), and the *New York Times* Index (1863-96) are of more value for home affairs. These indexes will in many cases serve equally well for other newspapers.

## II. ENGLISH ESSAYS.

The *A. L. A. Index to General Literature* (Boston, 1893) indexes about 1500 volumes of biographical, historical, and literary essays and sketches; a greatly enlarged edition will be published shortly. It is supplemented by the *Annual Literary Index* (*supra*), which analyzes each year about 60 composite books.

## 12. BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF SELECTED TOPICS.

### a. *History and Biography.*

The most valuable treatises on historical method are E. Bernheim's *Lehrbuch der historischen Methode* (2nd ed., Leipzig, 1894), and C. V. Langlois and C. Seignobos' *Introduction aux études historiques* (Paris, 1898; transl. by G. G. Berry, Lond. and N. Y., 1898). Berry's translation of the latter work has indexes which are wanting in the original.

C. V. Langlois has a volume on *Instruments bibliographiques* in his *Manuel de bibliographie historique* (Paris, 1896). C. K. Adams' *Manual of Historical Literature* (3d ed., N. Y., 1889) comprises "brief descriptions of the most important histories." R. Flint's *History of the Philosophy of History* (Vol. 1, N. Y., 1894) is the best of its kind. The *Jahresb. d. Geschichtswissenschaft* (Berlin, 1878 to date), the *Historische Zeitschrift* (München, 1859 to date), and the *Revue historique* (Paris, 1876 to date) contain excellent summaries and estimates of new books and reviews.

The best introduction to ancient history is C. Wachsmuth's *Einleitung in das Studium d. alten Geschichte* (Leipz., 1895). The *Handbuch d. klass. Altertumswissenschaft*, edited by

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I. von Müller (16 vols., München, 1886-1900), and the *Handbücher d. alten Geschichte* (8 vols., Gotha, 1886, etc., still publishing) contain useful classified bibliographies. For the Middle Ages consult A. Potthast's *Bibliotheca historica medii aevi* [to 1500] (2d ed., 2 vols., Berlin, 1896).

For France see G. Monod's *Bibliographie de l'histoire de France* [to 1789] (Paris, 1888). For Germany, F. C. Dahlmann and G. Waitz's *Quellenkunde der deutschen Geschichte* (6th ed. by E. Steindorff, Göttingen, 1894), and the *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* (Freiburg, 1889 to date). For the United States, E. Channing and A. B. Hart's *Guide to the Study of American History* (Boston, 1896), J. Winsor's *History of America* (8 vols., Boston, 1884-89), and his *Reader's Handbook of the American Revolution* (Boston, 1880). The American Library Association has in preparation an *Annotated Bibliography of American History*, edited by J. N. Larned. See also A. P. C. Griffin's *Index of the Literature of American Local History* (to 1889 in the *Boston Public Library Bulletin*, vols. 5-6; 1890-95 published separately, Boston, 1896), and the *American Historical Review*.

C. Gross's *Sources and Literature of English History* [to 1485] contains a systematic survey of sources, and a selection of secondary literature; it is proposed to supplement the work to date. The best accounts of the chroniclers are found in T. D. Hardy's *Descriptive Catalogue of Materials relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland* [to 1327] (Rolls Series, 4 parts, Lond., 1862-71), to which valuable additions were made by R. Pauli and F. Liebermann in *Monumenta Germaniae historica: Scriptores*, vols. 13, 27-28 (Hannover, 1881-88); and in J. M. Lappenberg and R. Pauli's *Geschichte von England* [to 1509] (5 vols., Hamb., 1834-58) which gives, at the end of each subject, a critical review of the sources and secondary literature. The second volume of S. R. Gardiner and J. B. Mullinger's *Introduction to the Study of English*



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*History* (London, 1894) is entirely devoted to a description of "Authorities."

See also S. R. Scargill-Bird's *Guide to the Principal Classes of Documents in the Public Record Office* (2d ed., Lond., 1896), and the *English Historical Review* (Lond., 1886 to date).

For general American bio-bibliography see Appleton's *Cyclopaedia of American Biography* (7 vols., N. Y., 1887-1900), and the *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography* (10 vols., N. Y., 1898-1900); the best, however, is *Lamb's Biographical Dictionary of the United States*, ed. by J. H. Brown (vols. 1-3, A-H, Bost., 1900). D. S. Durrie's *Index to American Genealogies* (5th ed., Albany, 1900) is the best guide on this subject. For England, the *Dictionary of National Biography* (63 vols., Lond., 1885-1900) is best; two supplementary volumes to be issued shortly will bring the record to 1900. France possesses no national biography, but J. C. F. Hoefler's *Nouvelle biographie générale* (46 vols., Paris, 1855-66) "puisse presque tenir lieu d'une biographie particulière à notre pays." Germany has the *Allgemeine deutsche Biographie* (46 vols., Leipzig, 1875-1900).

For contemporary biography see *Who's Who?* (the last ed., Lond., 1901, incorporates *Men and Women of the Time*); *Who's Who in America?* (Chicago, 1899); and G. Vapereau's *Dictionnaire des contemporains* (last ed., Paris, 1893).

#### b. *Archaeology and Art.*

A. Mau's carefully classified *Katalog der Bibliothek des Kais. deutschen archäologischen Instituts in Rom* (vol. I, Rome, 1900) is the most comprehensive bibliography yet issued. K. Sittl's *Archäologie der Kunst* (in I. von Müller's *Handbuch d. klass. Altertumswiss.*, VI., München, 1895) and K. B. Stark's *Systematik u. Geschichte d. Archäologie d. Kunst* (Leipzig, 1880) are the best guides to the ancient

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world. Current bibliographies are found in the *Jahrbuch d. Kais. deutschen archäologischen Instituts* (Berlin, 1886 to date), and in C. Bursian's *Jahresb. d. class. Altertumswissenschaft* (Berlin, 1873 to date). For Christian antiquities see V. Schultze's *Archäologie d. altchristlichen Kunst* (München, 1895); F. X. Kraus's *Real-Encyclopädie der christlichen Altertümer* (2 vols., Freiburg, 1882-86); and W. Smith and S. Cheetham's *Dictionary of Christian Antiquities* [to 814] (2 vols., Lond., 1875-80). E. Vinet's unfinished *Bibliographie méthodique des beaux-arts* (2 vols., Paris, 1874-77) is still the best general guide. See also the American Library Association's *Annotated Bibliography of the Fine Arts*, edited by R. Sturgis and H. E. Krehbiel (Boston, 1897), and the first volume of J. D. Champlin and C. C. Perkins's *Cyclopaedia of Painting and Painters* (4 vols., N. Y., 1886-87). The *Catalogue of the Avery Architectural Library* at Columbia College (N. Y., 1895) is an author- and title-list of some 13,000 works on historical architecture, sculpture, and the other decorative arts; a subject-list is promised. The *Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft* (Stuttgart and Berlin, 1876 to date) contains semi-annual bibliographical lists.

### c. *Classical Philology and Literature.*

The best introduction to general philology is A. Boeckh's *Encyclopädie der philologischen Wissenschaften* (2d ed., by R. Klusmann, Leipzig, 1886). For classical philology see E. Hübner's *Bibliographie der klass. Altertumswissenschaften* (2d ed., Berlin, 1889); the second volume of I. von Müller's *Handbuch* (2d ed., München, 1890); and A. Pauly's *Real-Encyclopädie* (3d ed., by G. Wissowa, now publishing). W. Engelmann's *Bibliotheca scriptorum classicorum gr. et lat.* (2 vols., Leipzig, 1880-82) lists the editions and critical works (including periodical literature) from 1750 to 1878, in continuation of the work of J. A. Fabricius. J. B. Mayor's *Guide to the Choice of Classical Books* (2d ed.,

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Lond., 1885) gives special prominence to English editions. The bibliography of Greek literature in vol. 7 of I. von Müller's *Handbuch* (2d ed., München, 1890) is not so full as that for Roman literature in vol. 8 of the same work. C. Bursian's *Jahresb. d. class. Altertumswissenschaft* (Berlin, 1873 to date) is the best of the annual reports, and its bibliographies form the best supplement to Engelmann.

#### d. Italian Philology and Literature.

G. Körting's *Encyklopädie d. roman. Philologie* (3 vols., Heilbronn, 1884-86; abridged ed., 1896), and G. Gröber's *Grundriss d. roman. Philologie* (2 vols., Strassburg, 1888-97) give abundant bibliographies. The *Jahresbericht d. roman. Philologie* began in 1892, and the *Zeitschrift für roman. Philologie* in 1875.

The notices in A. d'Ancona and O. Bacci's *Manuale della letteratura italiana* [1300-1896] (5 vols., Florence, 1895-96) are excellent from the bibliographical point of view. A. Gaspari's *Geschichte d. italien. Literatur* (2 vols., Berlin, 1885-88) is the best of all the larger histories, but is unfortunately left incomplete, breaking off at the Renaissance; the Italian translation by N. Zingarelli (2 vols., Turin, 1887-91) has better bibliographies; the English translation by H. Oelsner covers only the period to the death of Dante, but supplements the bibliographical notes to 1899. Only three volumes of G. Körting's *Geschichte d. Litteratur Italiens* (Leipzig, 1878-84) have been published; they deal respectively with "Petrarca," "Boccaccio," and "Die Anfänge d. Renaissance-litteratur."

G. Ottini and G. Fumagalli's *Bibliotheca bibliographica italica* (Rome, 1889) is a list of bibliographies published in or relating to Italy.

The *Bibliografia dantesca* of P. Colomb de Batines (2 v. in 3, Prato, 1845-46; *Indice*, 1883) was continued by C. F. Carpellini in his *Letteratura dantesca*, 1845-65 (Siena,

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1866). J. Petzholdt's *Bibliographia dantea ab anno 1865 inchoata* (new ed., Dresd., 1880) is supplemented in the *Neuer Anzeiger* for 1884. See also G. Biagi's *Giunte e correzioni inedite alla "Bibliografia dantesca"* (Florence, 1888). W. C. Lane's *Dante Collections in the Harvard College and Boston Public Libraries* (Harvard, 1890), and T. W. Koch's great *Catalogue of the Dante Collection at Cornell* (2 vols., Ithaca, 1898-1900) are essential.

G. J. Ferrazzi's *Bibliografia petrarchesca* (Bassano, 1878) and his *Bibliografia ariostesca* (Bassano, 1881) are the best guides to these authors. A. Solerti's *Vita di Torquato Tasso* (3 vols., 1895) contains excellent bibliographies; and the author has since published (in the *Rivista delle Biblioteche*, 1896) a bibliography of all that appeared on the occasion of the third centenary of the death of Tasso.

#### e. French Philology and Literature.

Works on the Romance languages in general are given at the head of the preceding section (12 d).

L. Petit de Julleville's *Histoire de la langue et de la littérature française des origines à 1900* (8 vols., Paris, 1896-99) is the best guide in this department. Of the smaller works, F. Brunetière's *Manuel de l'histoire de la litt. française* (Paris, 1898) pays most attention to bibliography. For Old French consult the bibliographical notes appended to G. Paris' *Littérature française au moyen âge* (Paris, 1898).

H. P. Thieme's *La littérature française du 19<sup>e</sup> siècle* (Paris, 1897) is a list of the works of some 200 authors, with a selection of biographical and critical notices appearing in essays, periodicals, etc.

Many valuable monograph bibliographies exist. Amongst them are E. Picot's *Bibliographie cornélienne* (Paris, 1876); the *Bibliographie moliéresque* of P. Lacroix (Paris, 1875), and that forming the ninth volume of the *Oeuvres de Molière*, edited by P. Mesnard and E. Despois (11 vols., Paris, 1873-



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93); H. M. Bourseaud's *Ouvrages de Bossuet* (nouv. éd., Paris, 1897); and M. Clouard's *Bibliographie d'Alfred de Musset* (Paris, 1883).

The best list of current publications is that given in the *Zeitschrift für französische Sprache und Literatur* (1879 to date).

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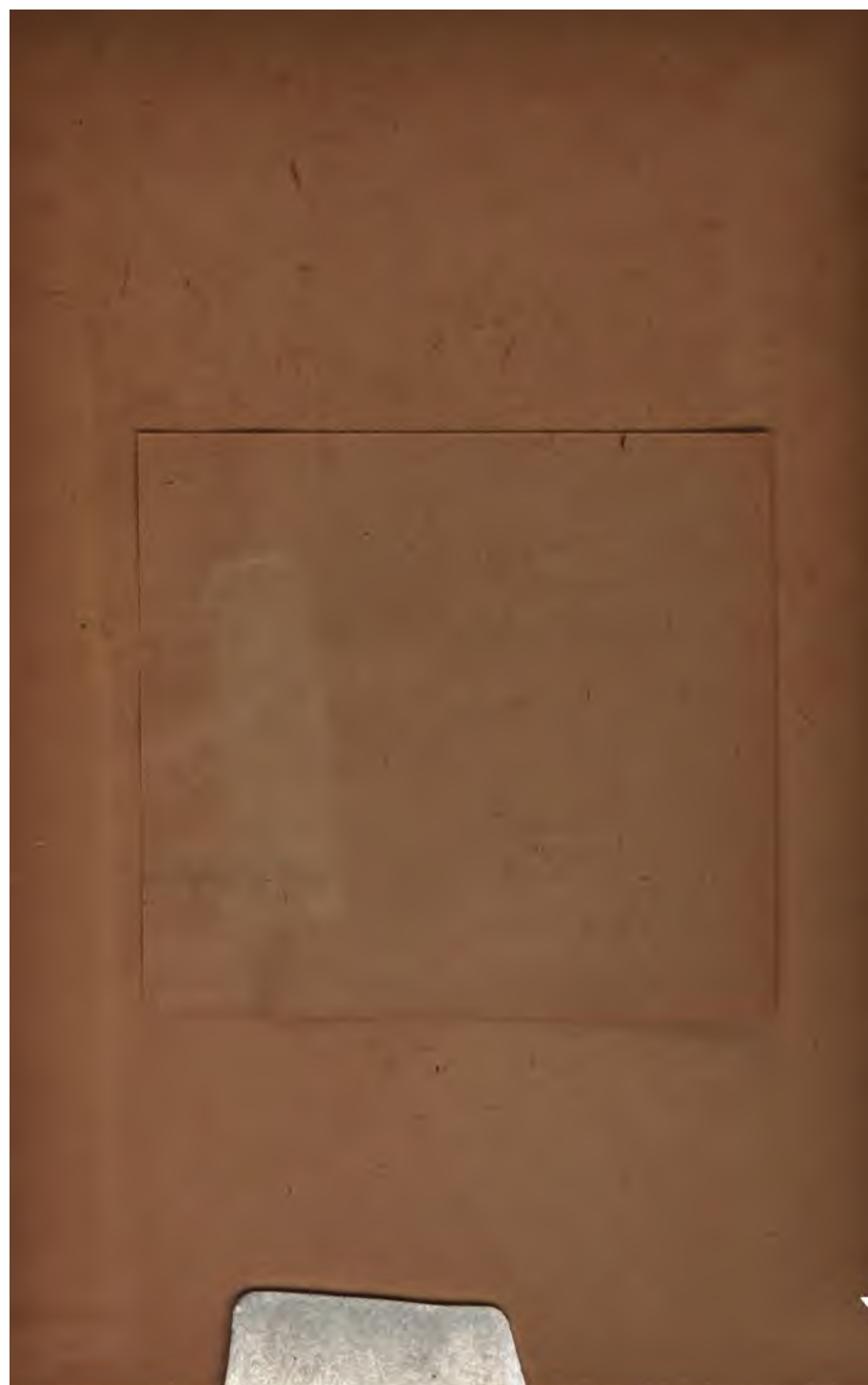












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